Second College Edition

American Heritage Dictionary

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dent) n. 1. a. An act or instance that xample in dealing with subsequent simi-judicial decision that may be used as a sent similar cases. 2. Convention or cus-ent (pri-sēd'nt, prēs'ī-dənt). Preceding; Lat. praceedens, pr.part. of praceedere, PRECEDE.

s'ī-den'shəl) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a g precedence.

Jing) adj. Existing or coming before in

fing) aa). Existing of conting books in sequence; previous.

n'sar) Ir.v. -sored, -soring, -sors. To in, for example) prior to public release.

tar) in. One who directs the singing of a l. praecentor < Lat. praecinere, to sing re + canere, to sing.] —pre'centor'ital

1. A rule or principle imposing a par-ction or conduct. 2. Law. A writ. [ME < raecipere, to advise, teach: prae-, before

o'tīv) adj. 1. Of or expressing a precept. didactic. —pre-cep'tive-ty adv. tər, prē'sĕp'tər) n. A teacher; instructor.

.. praeceptor < praecipere, to teach. —see p-to'ri-al (pre'sep-tor'e-al, -tor'-) adj. adv.

rē'sēs') intr.v. -cessed, -cess-ing, -cess-e subjected to precession. [Back-forma-

ish'an) n. 1. The act or state of precedisn'an) n. 1. The act or state of precea-physics. A complex motion executed by jected to a torque tending to change its racterized for constant speed of rotation tude of the applied torque by a conical 3. Astron. Precession of the equinoxes. Lat. praecedere, to go before. -

equinoxes n. Astron, A slow westward ial points along the plane of the ecliptic seconds of arc per year, resulting from rth's axis of rotation.

kris'chən) adj. Of, pertaining to, or be-ne before Christianity.

(') n. 1. a. A subdivision or district of a unit of its police force. b. The police strict. 2. An election district of a city or sincts. a. A place or enclosure marked ts. b. A boundary. 4. precincts. Neigh-5. precincts. An area of thought or ac-E precincte, an enclosed space < Med. Lat. praecingere, to encircle: prae-, beird.l

'é-os'i-te, pres'-) n., pl. -ties. Extreme verrefinement, as in language. [ME preiosite < Lat. pretiositas < pretiosus, pre-

adj. 1. Of high cost or worth; valuable.

adj. 1. Of high cost or worth; valuable, cherished, 3. Dear; beloved, 4. Affectefined, 5. Informal, Arrant; thoroughgo; an intensifier: "He had precious little fames Agee), [ME < Ofr. precios < Lat. price.] —pre'clous-ly adv. —pre'clous-

Any of various minerals, such as diay, or sapphire, valued for their rarity or

ois) n. 1. An extremely steep or overck, such as a crag or the face of a cliff. ngerous situation. [OFr. < Lat. praecipiadlong. —see PRECIPITATE.]
-sip'i-tə-bəl) adj. Capable of being pre-

sip'i-ta-bal) adj. Capable of being pre-TrATE.]

ri-sip'i-tans) also pre-cip-i-tan-cy
lity of being pre-cipitant.

p'i-tant) adj. 1. Rushing or falling headn thought or action; rash. 3. Abrupt or

—n. A substance that causes precipitanote at precipitate. [Lat. praecipitans,
t. of praecipitare, to throw headlong.—

pre-cip'i-tan-ty ady. -pre-cip'i-tant-ly adv.

p'i-tat') v. -tat-ed, -tat-ing, -tates. -tr.
r as if from a great height; hurl downr as if from a great height; hurl down-ridge in all Peru broke and precipitated e gulf below" (Thornton Wilder). 2. To ore anticipated or required. 3. To cause dense and fall as rain or snow. 4. Chem. ubstance) to be separated from a solu-condense and fall as rain or snow. arated from a solution as a precipitate. g. —adj. (-tit). 1. Speeding headlong; d heedlessly. 2. Acting with excessive lacking due deliberation. 3. Occurring ctedly. —n. (-tāt', -tit). Chem. A solid or ctedly. -n. (-tāt', -tīt). Chem. A solid or ted from a solution. [Lat. praecipitare, w headlong < praeceps, headlong: prae-,

/ h hat / hw which / ĭ pit / ī pie / îr pier / or / oi noise / ou out / oo took / oo.boot / in front + caput, head.] —pre-cip'i-tate-ty (-tĭt-lē) adv. —pre-cip'i-tate-ness n. —pre-cip'i-ta'tive adj. —pre-cip'i-ta' tor n

Usage: Precipitate (adjective) and precipitately apply primarily to rash, overhasty human actions. Precipitant (adjective) and precipitantly are used also in the foregoing sense, with stress on rushing forward or falling headlong (literally or figuratively). Precipitous and precipitously are used primarily of physical steepness, as in a precipitous slope, or in the figurative extensions of such literal uses, as in a precipitous dray in integer rates.

in a precipitous drop in interest rates.

pre-cip-i-ta-tion (pri-sip'i-ta'shan) n. 1. A headlong fall or rush. 2. Abrupt or impulsive haste. 3. a. Water droplets or ice particles condensed from atmospheric water vapor and sufficiently massive to fall to the earth's surface, such as rain or snow. b. The quantity of such precipitation falling in a specific area within a specific period. 4. Chem. The production of a precipitate.

pre-cip-i-tin (pri-sip'i-tin) n. An antibody that reacts with an

pre-cip-i-tin (pri-sipT-tin) n. An antibody that reacts with an antigen to cause a precipitate. (PRECIPIT(ATE) + -IN.)
pre-cip-i-tin-o-gen (pri-sipT-tin'o-jen) n. An antigen that induces the formation of a specific precipitin.
pre-cip-i-tous (pri-sipT-tas) adj. 1. Like a precipice; extremely steep. 2. Having several precipices: a precipitous bluff. 3. Abrupt and ill-considered; precipitate. —See Usage note at precipitate. [Fr. précipiteux < OFr. < Lat. praecipitium, precipic. —see PRECIPICE.] —pre-cip'i-tous-ty adv.—pre-cip'i-tous-resp.

pre-cipi-tous-ness n. pré-cis (prā'sēz, prā-sēz'). A pré-cis (prā'sēz, prā-sēz'). A concise summary of the essential facts or statements of a book, article, or other text; abstract. —r.v. -cised, -cis-ing,

book, article, or other text; abstract. —tr.v. -clsed, -cls-ing, -cls-es. To make a précis of. [Fr. < précis, condensed < OFr. precis. —see PRECISE.]

pre-cise (pri-sīs') adj. 1. Clearly expressed or delineated; definite: a precise description. 2. Capable of, resulting from, or designating an action, performance, or process executed or successively repeated within close specified limits: a precise measurement. 3. Exactly corresponding to what is indicated; correct: the precise amount of seasoning. 4. Strictly distinguished from others; very: at that precise moment. 5. Distinct and correct in sound or statement: precise articulation. 6. Conforming strictly to rule or proper form: precise ation. 6. Conforming strictly to rule or proper form: precise etiquette. [OFr. precis, condensed < Lat. praecisus, p.part. of praecidere, to shorten: prae-, in front + caedere, to cut.]—pre-clse'ly adv.—pre-clse'ness n.

pre-cl-sian (pri-sizh'on) n. 1. A person who is strict and precise in adherence to established rules, forms, or standards.

2. A person who is very strict about the forms of religious observance or moral behavior, esp. an English Puritan of the 16th or 17th century. [< PRECISE.] —pre-cl'slan-lsm n. ·cl'slan·ist n

observance or moral behavior, esp. an English Puritan of the 16th or 17th century. [< PRECISE.] —pre-cl'slan-Ism n. —pre-cl'slan-Ism n. —pre-cl'slan-Ism n. —pre-cl'slan (pri-sizh'ən) n. The state or quality of being pre-cise. —adj. 1. Used or intended for precise measurement: a precision tool. 2. Made so as to vary minimally from a set standard: precision components. [Fr. pre-cision < Lat. praecisio, a cutting off < praecidere, to cut off. —see PRECISE.] —pre-cl'sion-ism n. pre-cl'sion-ism n. pre-clision-ism n. pre-clision-ism (pri-sizh'ə-nist) n. One who values precision. pre-clin-i-cal (pri-klōūd') tr.v.—clud-ed, -clud-ing, -cludes. To make impossible or impracticable by previous action; pre-vent. [Lat. praecludere: prae-; in front + claudere, to close.] —pre-clu'sion (-klōū'shon) n. —pre-clu'sive (-klōū'siv, -zīv) adj. —pre-clu'sively adv. pre-co-clai (pri-kō'shol) adj. Of or characterizing birds that are covered with down and capable of moving about when first hatched. [< NLat. praecoes, precocial birds < Lat. praecox, premature. —see PRECOCIOUS.] pre-co-clous (pri-kō'shiss) adj. 1. Manifesting or characterized by unusually early development or maturity, esp. in mental aptitude. 2. Bot. Blossoming before the leaves sprout. [Lat. praecox, premature - praecoquere, to boil before: prae-, before + coquere, to cook.] —pre-co'clous-ly adv. —pre-co'clous-ness, pre-co-l'ty (-kōs-f-te) n. pre-co-columing in advance of its occurrence. [LLat. praecognitio < Lat. praecognitio < Lat. praecognoscere, to foresee: prae-, before + cognoscere, to know. —see Contrion.] —pre-cog'ni-tive adj. pre-co-lo-ni-al (pre-ko-j-lim-be-on) adj. Of, pertaining to, or originating in the Americas before the voyages of Columbus. pre-con-celve (pre-ko-ni-sev) for the voyages of Columbus.

pre-con-ceive (prē'kən-sēv') tr.v. -ceived, -ceiv-ing, -ceives.

To form an opinion or conception of beforehand.

pre-con-cep-tion (prē'kən-sēp'shən) n. 1. An opinion or conception formed in advance of actual knowledge. 2. A

prejudice. pre-con-cert (prē'kən-sûrt') tr.v. -cert-ed, -cert-ing, -certs.

To agree on or arrange in advance.

pre-con-di-tion (pre'kən-dish'ən) n. A condition that must exist or be established before something can occur or be considered; prerequisite. —tr.v. -tioned, -tion-ing, -tions. To condition, train, or accustom in advance.

pre-con-scious (prē-kon'shəs) adj. Psychoanal. Capable of

being recalled although not present in the conscious mind.

pre-con'scious-ty adv. -cooked, -cook-ing, -cooks. To cook in advance or cook partially before final cooking. pre-criti-cal (pre-krit'i-kel) adj. Prior to the occurrence of a critical condition.

rentical condition.

pre-cur-sive (pri-kûr'sīv) adj. Precursory.

pre-cur-sor (pri-kûr'sər, prē'kûr'sər, n. 1. One that precedes and indicates or announces someone or something to come; forerunner. 2. One that precedes another; predecessor. [Lat. praecursor < praecurrere, to run before : prae-, before + currere to run.l

currere, to run.]

pre-cur-so-ry (prī-kūr'ss-rē) adj. 1. Preceding in the manner
of a precursor; preliminary. 2. Suggesting or indicating
something to follow; premonitory.

pre-da-clous or pre-da-ceous (prī-dā'shas) adj. Living by

seizing or taking prey; predatory. [< Lat. praedari, to plunder < praeda, booty.] —pre-da'clous-ness, pre-dac'i-ty (-dăs'î-tē) n.

(-das'i-tè) n. pre-date (prè-dat') tr.v.-dated, -dating, -dates. 1. To mark or designate with an earlier date than the actual one. 2. To precede in time; antedate. pre-da-tion (pri-da'shan) n. 1. The act or practice of plundering or marauding. 2. The capturing of prey as a means of maintaining life. [Lat. praedatio < praedation, to plunder < pre>praedation | pricedation | propercededation | propercedation | propercedation | propercedation | plunder | praedation | praedation | propercedation | p

praeda, booty.]

pred-a-tor (pred'a-tar, -tôr') n. 1. An animal that lives by preying upon others. 2. One who plunders or abuses other

preping upon others. 2. One who plunders or abuses often people for his own profit. [Lat. praedator, pillager < praedari, to plunder < praeda, booty.]

predicatory (predicator, atoric) adj. 1. Of, relating to, or characterized by plundering, pillaging, or marauding.

2. Preying on other animals; predacious. 3. Addicted to or characterized by a tendency to victimize or destroy others

characterized by a tendency to victimize or destroy others for one's own gain. [Lat. praedatoris < praedat, to plunder < praeda, booty.] —pred'a-to'ri-ly adv. —pred'a-to'ri-ness n. pre-de-cease (pre'd'oss') fn. The time just before dawn. pre-de-cease (pre'd'i-ss's') fn. v.-ceased, -ceas-ing, -ceas-es. To die before (another person). pred-e-ces-sor (pred'i-se's-r, pre'di-) n. 1. One who pre-cedes another in time, esp. in an office or position. 2. Something that has been succeeded by another. 3. An ancestor or forefather. [ME predecessour < OFr. predecessour < Llat. prae-decessor : Lat. prae-, before + Lat. decessor, someone who leaves < decedere, to depart (de-, away + cedere, to go).]

pre-des-ti-nar-i-an (pre-des'to-nar'e-on) adi. 1. Of or perpre-des-unarian (pre-desta-hare-an) adj. 1. Of or per-taining to predestination. 2. Believing in or based on the doctrine of predestination. —n. One who believes in the doctrine of predestination. —pre-des'u-narl-an-ism n. pre-des'ti-nate (pre-des't-nat') ir.v. -nat-ed, -nat-ing, -nates. 1. To destine or determine in advance; foreordain.

pre·des·ti·nate 2. Theol. To predestine. —adj. (prē-děs'tə-nīt, -nāt'). Fore-ordained; predestined. [ME predestinaten < Lat. praedesti--see PREDESTINE.

pre-des-tina-tion (pre-des'ta-nā'shan) n. 1. The act of pre-destining or the condition of being predestined. 2. Theol.

a. The act whereby God is believed to have foreordained all things. b. The relegation of all souls to either salvation or damnation by this act. c. The doctrine that God has foreordained all things, esp. the salvation of individual souls. 3. Destiny; fate.

3. Destiny; faite.

pre-des-tine (prē-děs'tīn) tr.v. -tined; -tin-ing, -tines. 1. To
fix upon, decide, or decree in advance; foreordain. 2. Theol.

To foreordain by divine will or decree. [ME predestinen <
OFr. predestiner < Lat. praedestinare: prae-, before + destinger to determine!

To foreordain by divine will or decree. [ME predestinen < OFr. predestiner < Lat. praedestinare: prae-, before + destinare, to determine.]

pre-de-ter-mine (prē-di-tūr'min) tr.v. -mined, -min-ing, -mines. 1. To determine, decide, or establish in advance: factors that predetermine an outcome. 2. To influence or sway toward an action or opinion; predispose. [LLat. prae-determinare: Lat. prae-determinare; to limit. -see DETERMINE.] -pre-de-ter-min-artion n. -pre-de-ter-min-artive (-mo-nā-tīv, -na-tīv) adj. -pre-de-ter-min-re n. -pre-di-al (prē-dē-s-bl) adj. Variant of praedial (prē-dē-s-bl) adj. Able to be stated or predicated. -n. 1. Something that can be predicated; quality; attribute. 2. Logic. One of five general attributes of a class -genus, species, property, difference, and accident—designating the peculiar relation that a predicate bears to its subject regardless of the quantity or quality of a proposition. [Med. Lat. praedicabli's < LLat. praedicare, to proclaim. -see PREACH.] -pre-di-ca-bli'rty, pred'i-ca-ble-ness n. pre-dic-a-ment (pri-dik's-mont) n. 1. A trouble-some, embarrassing, or ludicrous situation. 2. Logic. A category (sense 2). [ME, something predicated < LLat. praedicamentum < pre-mic-a-ment (pri-dik's-mont) n. 1. A troublesome, embarrassing, or ludicrous situation. 2. Logic. A category (sense 2). [ME, something predicated < LLat. praedicamentum < pre-medicare to proclaim. -see PREACH.] -pre-dic'a-mental (-mēn'tl) adj. -pre-dic'a-mental-ly adv.

Synonyms: predicament, plight, dilemma, quandary. A predicament is a problematic situation seen in terms of a difficult decision and implies that one does not know what to do and is considering it rationally. A plight is a more

difficult decision and implies that one does not know what to do and is considering it rationally. A *plight* is a more serious pass, which may have been imposed on an individual with a course of action being less clear. Dilemma more abstractly denotes a problem which poses two alternatives, each of which must be carefully weighed. The term is some-



pre-Columbian Pendant in the form of a stylized figure

p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/t tight/th thin, path/th this, bathe/ŭ cut/ûr urge/v valve/w with/v ves/z zebra, size/ zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / œ Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ü Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/ N Fr. bon. tim-brel (tim-brel) n. An ancient percussion instrument similar to a tambourine. [ME timbre < OFr. —see TIMBRE.] time (tim) n. 1. a. A nonspatial continuum in which events occur in apparently irreversible succession from the past through the present to the future. b. An interval separating two points on this continuum, measured essentially by se-

inrough the present to the future. B. All interval separating two points on this continuum, measured essentially by selecting a regularly recurring event, such as the sunrise, and counting the number of its occurrences during the interval; duration. C. A number, as of years, days, or minutes, representing such an interval. d. A similar number representing a specific point, such as the present, as reckoned from an arbitrary past point on the continuum. e. A system by which such intervals are measured or such numbers are reckoned from an arbitrary past point on the continuum. e. A system by which such intervals are measured or such numbers are reckoned from an arbitrary past point on the continuum. e. A system by which such intervals are measured or such numbers are reckoned from an arbitrary past point on the continuum. e. A system by which such numbers are measured or standard time. S. An interval, esp. a span of years, marked by similar events, conditions, or phenomena; era: a time of troubles. 3. A suitable or opportune moment or season. 4. A moment or period designated, as by custom, for a given activity: harvest time; before his time. 6. One of several instances. 7. An occasion. 8. Informal. A prison sentence. 9. a. The customary period of work: hired for full time. b. The period spent working: 10. The rate of speed of a measured activity: marching in double time. 11. The characteristic beat of musical rhythm: three-quarter time. —adj. 1. Of or relating to time. 2. Con-

double time. 11. The characteristic beat of musical injunite three-quarter time. —adj. 1. Of or relating to time. 2. Constructed so as to operate at a particular moment: a time bomb. 3. Payable on a future date or dates: a time loan. 4. Of or relating to installment buying. —tr.v. timed, timing, times. 1. To set the time for (an event or occasion). 2. To adjust to keep accurate time. 3. To regulate or adjust to keep accurate time. 3. To regulate or adjust

ling, times. 1. To set the time for (an event or occasion).

2. To adjust to keep accurate time. 3. To regulate or adjust for the orderly sequence of movements or events: timed his leap beautifully. 4. To record the speed or duration of. 5. To set or maintain the tempo, speed, or duration of. — Idioms. against time. With a quickly approaching time limit, at one time. 1. Simultaneously. 2. At a period or moment in the past, at the same time. However; nonetheless, at times. On occasion; sometimes behind the times. Out-of-date; old-fashioned, for the time being. Temporarily. from time to time. Once in a while; at intervals, gain time. To run too fast. Used of a timepiece, high time. Long overdue. In good time. 1. In a reasonable length of time. 2. When or before due. 3. Quickly, in no time. Almost instantly; immediately, in time. 1. Before a time limit expires. 2. Within an indefinite amount of passing time. 3. In proper tempo, keep time. 1. To indicate the correct time. 2. To maintain the tempo or rhythm. lose time. 1. To run too slowly. Used of a timepiece. 2. To delay advancement. on time. 1. According to schedule; promptly. 2. By paying in installments. [ME < OE tima, interval between events.] time and a half n. A rate of pay that is one and a half times the regular rate, as for overtime work. time and motion study n. An analysis of the efficiency with which an industrial operation is performed. time bomb n. A bomb with a detonating mechanism that time to time.

time bomb n. A bomb with a detonating mechanism that

can be set for a particular time.

time capsule n. A sealed container preserving articles and

time capsule n. A scaled container preserving articles and records of contemporary culture for perusal by scientists and scholars of the distant future.

time-card (tim/kard) n. A card, either maintained by an employee or stamped by a time clock, recording the employee's arrival and departure time each day.

time clock n. A clock that records the arrival and departure.

times of employees, usually by punching timecards, time deposit n. A bank deposit that cannot be withdrawn before a date specified at the time of deposit. time dilatation also time dilation n. The relativistic slowing of a clock that moves with respect to a stationary ob-

time exposure n. 1. A photographic exposure made for a relatively long period of time. 2. An image made by time

time-hon-ored (tim'on'ord) adj. Respected or adhered to

time-horrored (tim'ōn'ərd) adj. Respected or adhered to because of age or age-old observance.

time immemorlal n. 1. Time long past, beyond memory or record. 2. Law. Time antedating legal records.

time-keep-er (tim'kē'pər) n. 1. A timepiece. 2. The person, who keeps track of time, as in a sports event or in a place of employment. 3. A railroad dispatcher.

time-lapse (tim'lāps') adj. Of or using a motion-picture technique for filming a naturally slow process, as the unfolding of a leaf, by photographing it at intervals so that the continuous projection of the frames gives an accelerated view of it.

view of it.

time-less (tim'lis) adj. 1. Independent of time; unending; eternal. 2. Unaffected by time; ageless. 3. Obs. Untimely.—time'less-ly adv.—time'less-ness n.

time loan n. A loan to be paid within or by a specified time.

time lock n. A lock set to open at a specific time.

time-ly (tim'le) adj. -li-er, -li-est. 1. Occurring at a suitable or opportune time; well-timed. 2. Archaic. Early; premature.—adv. 1. Opportunely; in time. 2. Archaic. Early; soon.—time'li-ness n.

time machine n. A machine or device that in theory permits travel into the future and the past.

travel into the future and the past.

view of it.

time money n. A time loan.

timbrel tinamou

time money n. A time loan.

time note n. A promissory note or similar instrument specifying a date or dates of payment.

time-ous (ti'mus) adj. Scot. Timely.—time'ous-ty adv.

time-out also time out (tim'out') n. 1. A brief cessation of play at the request of a sports team for rest or consultation.

2. A short break from work or play.

time out of mind n. Time immemorial (sense 2).

time-plece (tim'pEs') n. An instrument that measures, registers, or records time.

tim-er (ti'mor) n. 1. A person who keeps track of time; time-tim-er (ti'mor) n. 1. A person who keeps track of time; time-tim-er (ti'mor) n. 2. A timenione sen, one used for measuring inter-

timer (It'mor) n. 1. A person who keeps track of time; time-keeper, 2. A timepiece, esp. one used for measuring intervals of time. 3. A switch or regulator that controls or activates another mechanism at fixed intervals. time reversal n. A mathematical operation representing a transformation from a given physical system undergoing a given sequence of events to a system in which the exact reverse sequence of events is undergone. times (tīmz) prep. Multiplied by: Five times two is ten. time-sav-ing (tīm'sā ving) adj. Serving to save time through an efficient method or a shorter route; expeditious.—time-sav'er n.

an efficient method of a shorter route; expeditious.—ume-saver n.
time-server (tim'sūr'vər) n. A person who conforms to the prevailing ways and opinions of his time or condition for personal advantage; opportunist.—time-serving adj. & n. time-sharing (tim'shār'ing) n. 1. A technique permitting many users simultaneous access to a central computer through remote terminals. 2. The joint ownership or lease of vacation property through which the principals occupy the property individually for set periods of time.—time'-share' v. (-shared, -sharing, -shares). time sheet n. A sheet that records the number of hours worked by employees during a pay period. time slgnature n. Mus. A symbol, commonly in the form of a numerical fraction, placed on a staff to indicate the meter. times sign n. The symbol × used to indicate multiplication. time study n. Time and motion study. time-ta-ble (tim'tā'bɔl) n. A schedule listing the times at which certain events, such as arrivals and departures at a transportation station, are expected to take place.

time-test-ed (tim'tā'bɔl) n. A schedule firme-test-ed (time test-ed recipe. time warp n. A discontinuity or distortion held to occur in the flow of time.

time-warp (tim'wark') n. Work paid for in specified time.

period of time: a time-tested recipe.
time warp n. A discontinuity or distortion held to occur in
the flow of time.
time-work (tim'wdrk') n. Work paid for in specified time
units, as by the hour. —time'work'er n.
time-worn (tim'wdrn', -wörn') adj. 1. Showing the effects of
long use or wear. 2. Used too often; trite.
time zone n. Any of the 24 longitudinal divisions of the
earth's surface in which a standard time is kept, the primary
division being that bisected by the Greenwich meridian.
Each zone is 15 degrees of longitude in width, with local
variations, and observes a clock time one hour earlier than
the zone immediately to the east.
tim-id (tim'fd) adj. -er, -est. 1. Shrinking from dangerous or
difficult circumstances; hesitant or fearful. 2. Shrinking
from public attention; shy. [Lat. timidus < timëre, to fear.]
—ti-mid'ity (to-mid'I-te), tim'id-ness n. —tim'id-ty adv.
tim-ing (ti'ming) n. The art or operation of regulating occurrence, pace, or coordination to achieve the most desirable
effects, as in music, the theater, athletics, or in a machine.
ti-moc-ra-cy (tī-mök'rə-sē) n., pl. -eles. 1. A state described
by Plato as being governed on principles of honor and military glory. 2. An Aristotelian state in which civic honor or
political power is proportional to the property one owns.
[OFr. tymocracie < Med. Lat. timocratia < Gk. timokratia s'
timē, honor, value + -kratia, -cracy.] —t'mo-crat'ic (ti'ma-krāt'fk) adj.
timo-rous (tim'or-as) adj. Full of apprehensiveness; timid. ma-krăt'îk) adi.

im-orous (tim'or-os) adj. Full of apprehensiveness; timid.

[ME tymerous < OFr. timoureus < Med. Lat. timorosus < Lat. timor, fear < timēre, to fear.] —tim'orous y adv.

[ME tymerous < OFr. timoureus < Med. Lat. timorosus < Lat. timor, fear < timëre, to fear.] —tim'or-ous-ty adv.—tim'or-ous-ness n.
tim-o-thy (tim'a-the) n. A grass, Phleum pratense, native to Eurasia, having narrow, cylindrical flower spikes and widely cultivated for hay. [Prob. after Timothy Hanson, an 18th-cent. American farmer who reportedly took the grass from New York to the Carolinas.]
Tim-o-thy (tim'a-the) n. 1. A Christian leader and legendary martyr of the 1st century A.D. 2. See table at Bible. tim-pa-ni also tym-pa-ni (tim'pa-ne) pl.n. A set of kettledrums. [Ital., pl. of timpano, kettledrum < Lat. tympanum, drum.—see TYMPANUM.] —tim'pa-nist n. tim-pa-num (tim'pa-nəm) n. Variant of tympanum.
tin (tin) n. 1. Symbol Sn A malleable, silvery metallic element obtained chiefly from cassiterite. It is used to coat other metals to prevent corrosion, and forms part of numerous alloys, such as soft solder, pewter, type metal, and bronze. Atomic number 50; atomic weight 118.69; melting point 231.89°C; boiling point 2,270°C; specific gravity 7.31; valences 2, 4.2. Tim plate: 3. A tin container or box. 4. Chiefly Brit. A container for preserved foodstuffs; can.—tr.v. tinned, tin-ning, tins. 1. To plate or coat with tin. 2. Chiefly Brit. To preserve or pack in tins; can. [ME < OE.] tin-a-mou (tin'a-mōo') n. Any of various chickenlike or qualilike birds of the family Tinamidae, of Central and South America. [Fr. < Galibi tinamu.]

vide with titles [ME OE tigete Lat. ver.]—til'er n.
pl. tilefish or -fishes. Any of several the family Branchiostegidae, esp. Litteps, of deep Atlantic waters, having [Tile-, short for NLat. Lopholatilus, he laying of tiles, 2. Tiles collectively,

ate the palatal nasal sound (ny), as in el in Portuguese to indicate nasaliza->. < Lat. titulus, superscription.] lat, or convex slab of material such as

laid in rows to cover walls, floors, and ath of pipe made of clay or concrete, ains. 3. A hollow fired clay or concrete

ing walls. 4. Tiles collectively. 5. A s, as in mahiong. —tr.v. tiled, til-ing, vide with tiles. [ME < OE tigele < Lat.

Iling, tills. To prepare (land) for the owing, harrowing, and fertilizing. [ME labor.] —till'able adj.
—conj. 1. Until. 2. Before or unless.

mall chest, or compartment for money, vlle.

t composed of an unconsolidated, het-of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders.

e cultivation of land. 2. Land that has

(a) n. Any of various usually epiphytic rillandsia, such as Spanish moss, of al America. [NLat., genus name, after 1693).] hat tills land.

nat tills land.

'er used to turn a rudder and steer a

of a crossbow < OFr. teller, weaver's

'arium < Lat. tela.]

ot, esp. one that sprouts from the base

ered, -ler-ing, -lers. To send forth til
teleor.]

legor.]
ing, titls.—tr. 1. To cause to slope, as teline. 2. a. To aim or thrust (a lance) rge (an opponent). 3. To forge with a l. To slope; incline. 2. To joust. 3. To n inclination from the horizontal or oping surface, as of the ground. 2. The medieval sport in which two mounted harged together and attempted to un. A thrust or blow with a lance. 4. A hammer.—tdlom. at tull titl. At full. hammer. — Idiom. at full tilt. At full i cause to fall, perh. of Scand. orig.] or awning for a boat, wagon, or cart. tilts. To cover with a tilt. [ME telte,

cultivation of land; tillage. 2. Tilled

< tilian, to labor.]
y forge hammer having a pivoted lever

p and then allowed to drop.
An enclosed yard for tilting contests, timbel) n. A kettledrum [Fr. timbale, contests, small drum < Ar.

-bal', tăm-) n. 1. A bland, custardlike n, fish, or vegetables baked in a drum-2. The pastry mold in which a timbale timbal.]

Trees or wooded land considered as a Wood as a building material; lumber wood, esp. a beam in a structure. c. A. a. 3. Material: He's executive timber. g, bers. To support or shore up with d to warn of a falling tree. [ME < OE] adj. 1. a. Constructed of or covered with exposed timbers. 2. Wooded. hed') n. Naut. A timber end that prod is used as a bollard.

t. A knot used for fastening a rope to be hoisted or towed.

n. Timber or work made of it. -land') n. Forested land considered

per line (tim'ber-līn') n. The limit of our regions beyond which trees do not

n to the trees on property belonging to

yish or whitish wolf, Canis lupus, of ions.

ions.

r-wark') n. The part of a structure is the framework of a boat or house.

) n. The quality of a sound that disting sounds of the same pitch and volume, ne of a musical instrument, a voice, or id. [Fr. < OFr., timbrel < Med. Ok. anum.]

n hat / hw which / I pit / I pie / ir pier / / oi noise / ou out / oo took / oo boot /

p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/t tight/th thin, path/th this, bathe/ u cut/ ur urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / ce Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ü Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/ N Fr. bon.



timothy



George Miksch Sutton tinamou